

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 31.

VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1900

NO. 117.

Plated Knives and Forks

We are now selling the best quality at very little more than the regular price of the poor goods! These goods will wear for years equally as well as sterling silver. If your table ware is getting shabby let us show you good goods at the lowest prices.

Challoner & Mitchell, JEWELERS,
47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

THE HUTCHESON CO., LTD.

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE.

27th JULY, 1900

Early Closing.

The Directors of The Hutcheson Company, Limited, have decided to close their store on

Saturday Afternoons from 1 until 7,

during the months of July and August; commencing to-morrow, Saturday.

We trust the public will appreciate our efforts in the cause of early closing and do their shopping early in the forenoon on Saturday.

THE HUTCHESON CO., LTD.

A GOOD KICKER



Usually gets there where a less assertive individual is not in the shuffle.
You must have a good cause for a kick if you are not dealing with us and taking advantage of our prices.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR \$1.10 sack.
THREE STAR FLOUR \$1.10 sack.
FLAKE BARLEY 4 lbs. for 25c.
QUAKER OATS 2 pugs. 25c.
TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER 50c. box.

Leave your orders for Preserving Peaches.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools, Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers, Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.

61 Yates Street, Victoria.

Toys, Toys, Toys.

Samples of American, English and European Toys for the Fall and Christmas Trade. Orders taken and indents executed.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Fishing Tackle

Largest Stock to select from

—st—

John Barnsley & Co.
115 Government St.

Dr. S. M. Hartman
DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate. All dental work warranted done.

Office: 115 GOVERNMENT STREET.

W. JONES,

AUCTIONEER,

Real Estate and General Commission Agent.

Furniture; Real Estate; Farm Stock sold on commission; highest prices obtained; satisfaction guaranteed. Furnished and unfurnished residences to rent and for sale in all parts. All business strictly confidential.

THE CITY AUCTION MART,
73 and 75½ Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

BROOKS' BICYCLE.—Just received a sample of the celebrated Brooks' Bicycle saddle, at John Barnsley & Co.'s, 115 Government street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

50 acres, within 3 miles of Post Office, beautifully situated at head of the Arm; large water frontage and well sheltered.

APPLY

40 Government St. B.C. Land & Investment Agency.

Real Bargains This Week

2 Lots fronting on Park, with 8 rooms, 24 fruit trees, etc., for \$1,100.

5 roomed cottage, bath, pantry, hot and cold water, 9 fruit trees, etc., East End, \$1,100.

Lot with two story house, View street (must be sold at once), all in good repair, \$1,100.

1½ lot—5 roomed cottage, Pandora Avenue, with water, \$85.

4 roomed cottage, Johnson street, for \$5.

Modern stores and offices in MacGregor Block, opposite David; rents moderate to permanent tenants.

Private funds to loan at low rates. Fire Insurance.

P. C. MACGRIGOR,
62 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Mount Sicker Townsite

THE FUTURE ROSSELS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The Mount Sicker Company have decided to place their townsite on the market for sale.

For the next thirty days we will sell lots, lots \$1,000, one-half acre \$2,000.

Terms, one-third cash, one-third in three months, one-third in six months;

and the first ten purchases to include

select building on their lots we will make

a reduction of fifty per cent. in price of lots.

The townsite adjoins the celebrated Lester Mine, which produces 100 tons

of ore daily. This is a chance for investment not to be missed. Full particulars obtained and plans seen at the office of

F. G. RICHARDS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGT.,
SOLE AGENTS.

Lee & Fraser

Real Estate Agents.

10-Roomed, house and seven lots for \$3,000.

Belleville St., beautiful building lot 1,200.

Large lot, James Bay, for 500.

5-Roomed cottage and large lot, James Bay, price only 1,500.

For Sale—One of the best chicken ranches on Vancouver Island, consisting of 15 acres, 8-roomed, barn finished dwelling, good chicken houses, etc., price only \$1,500, a snap.

7-Roomed, 2 story house, sewer connection \$1,300.

—FIRE LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—

9 and 11 Trounce Avenue, Victoria.

DEATH GROANS.

Reader! Just consider the number of merchants in those two lines along giving the People's Stamp, while our would-be "friends" have only two clothing and one drygoods house using their stamp. This state of affairs enables the People's Company to make money and prosper. It does not need much guessing as to where the rumors about DEATH-GROANS come from.

DRY GOODS.

Thos. G. Mason, 83 Douglas street.

Westcott Bros., 83 Douglas street.

G. A. Richardson & Co., 82 Yates street.

K. J. Soper, 261 Douglas street.

Mrs. T. L. Leonard, 208 Cook street.

Mrs. M. A. Vigor (Columbia House), 81 Douglas street.

Mrs. F. E. Hewatson, 28 Broad street.

A. N. Rahy, 97 Douglas street.

Stevens & Jenkins, 84 Douglas street.

Mrs. Bickford, 61 Fort street.

C. E. Lampson, Colonist Block, J. Ward, 124 Quadra.

RELIABILITY.

PURITY.

ACCURACY.

Guaranteed when your prescription is prepared by us.

JOHN COCHRANE,

CHEMIST.

N. W. Cox, Yates and Douglas Streets.

HASTIE'S FAIR

FOR

Stationery and Confectionery

At the Bottom.

GLASS

TIN

AGATE

GROCERY

WARES

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We Are Prompt, We are Careful and
We are Always at Our Post.

Campbell's
PRESCRIPTION STORE
Corner of Fort and Douglas Streets,
Victoria B.C.,
For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Coming From The Capital

According to Li Hung Chang,
Members of Legations Are
Travelling From Pekin.

Six Hundred Native Converts
Massacred - Priest Escaped
in a Coffin.

London, July 26.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphed yesterday says:

"Li Hung Chang now states that some members of the legations have already left Pekin and may be expected shortly. He is becoming angry at the skepticism of the consuls."

The impression is gathering ground that the ministers of the powers to whom China has applied for mediation may be still alive. The representatives of France, Japan, Russia and the United States have visited Li Hung Chang, but the others still keep aloof. The Americans are indignant over the fact that United States Consul Goodnow has entered into relations with Earl Li, but Mr. Goodnow defends his action on the ground that he is following the instructions of his government."

The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Express wires as follows under today's date: "An Italian priest has just arrived here from Hen Sin Fu, Southern Hunan, where the English bishop and three priests have been massacred after revolting torture. This took place on July 4th. Six hundred converts were massacred, after the women had been subjected to hideous brutalities. Six other priests fled to the hills, where they have now ceased, however."

Attitude of United States.

Berlin, July 26.—The German foreign office, which has received no additional news from China today, points out that the conditions for mediation demanded by President McKinley, published in Berlin this morning, place the United States in substantially the same position. Germany and France. Nevertheless the German press continues to assert that the Washington government is trying to part company with the powers. The Preussische Zeitung remarks: "All the powers, with one exception, refuse to be deceived longer by Chinese double-dealing. That exception is the United States, which formally abandoned the concert of the powers."

Another circumstance which has made a bad impression here is the refusal of the British and United States admirals to vote to give Russia control over the railway to Tien Tsin.

The Berlin Tageblatt says that such refusal is a dissension among the powers, and can only encourage the Chinese.

The Kruse Zeitung, which repeats its pessimistic views concerning the haughty action of the powers, asserts that the present difficulties in the way of ultimate advance upon Pekin are even greater than the military difficulties.

The Vorwärts contrasts President McKinley's answer to the Chinese note, with Count von Bülow's, praising President McKinley as a masterpiece, and saying: "The United States President plays upon China's sympathy, without in the slightest degree committing himself. While he states certain conditions clearly and energetically, he avoids every threat and rude rattling of the sabre. McKinley is ready a man of fine parts."

Kempp's Action.

Washington, July 26.—The navy department has just made public the following additional chapter in Admiral Kempf's report:

"United States Flagship Newark, Taku, China, June 20.—Sir: Referring to my recent actions in declining to take part in the seizure of the Taku forts and in afterwards making common cause with the foreign forces in protection of foreign life and property, I would respectfully state that the Chinese government is now paralyzed, and the secret edict shows that it is in sympathy with the Boxers."

"Second, the fact that under the existing circumstances the troops at the forts were given much extra drill, torpedoes were provided, and, if it is claimed, planted on the entrance of the Pei-ao river, was considered menacing, and by other senior naval officers sufficient cause to justify them in demanding the temporary occupation of the forts. This culminated in the bombardment of the forts by other foreign gunboats on the morning of 17th June, which has been described. In this bombardment the Monocracy was fired upon and struck without previous warning."

"Third, it is now necessary to join with the other foreign powers for common defence and preservation of foreign life and the honor of our country."

"Fourth, I refused to join in taking possession of the Imperial Chinese railway station, and also declined to join in the demand for temporary occupation of the Taku forts, for I thought it against the policy and wishes of our government to be entangled with other foreign powers in such a step, and also

I do believe that I have a good argument, but I cannot succeed in getting it across at all. My eyes were sunken and my face was pale. I had pimples and brown spots on my face. Now there are many kinds of medicines but receive no benefit."

"Last year I weighed one hundred and thirty-five pounds and now I weigh only hundred and forty-five. Please advise me what I can do. I am glad I found the right kind of medicine."

Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing fee. Send 31 one-cent stamps for paper covered, or 50 stamps for cloth binding, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

The foregoing attitude of the courts before the Judicature Act and the exercise of their common law jurisdiction

Custody of Chinese Girl

Important Judgment Delivered
by Mr. Justice Martin in the
Supreme Court.

His Reasons for Declining to Allow Soy King's Removal From Refuge Home.

The following important judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. Justice Martin in the celebrated habes corpus case in which Sam Kee demanded the custody of a Chinese girl now in the Refuge Home, referred to briefly in the Times yesterday:

A question arises on this application which is quite distinguishable from that which arose in cases of *In re Guay* (1893) 2 B.C. 343, and in *re Quai Shing* (1897) 8 B.C. 85. Here Sam Kee claims to stand the loco parentis to the girl Soy King, aged 14 years, who, he alleges, was confided to his charge by her father, a resident of China, to be cared for, supported, and educated as his (Sam Kee's) own daughter. Since April 1897, the girl has been an inmate of Sam Kee's house, until, on the 30th of June last, she went, or was taken to the Chinese Women's Refuge Home, maintained by the Methodist church in this city.

I am satisfied from the affidavits filed that the girl is in the custody of the Refuge Home, and is being there, in effect, under the authority of that which is known as the "paternal jurisdiction," by virtue of which the Chancery Court was put to act on behalf of the Crown as the guardian of all infants in the place of a parent, and as if it were a parent of the child, thus superseding the natural guardian of the child, which jurisdiction has been exercised by the Court of Chancery since time immemorial, and then points off that in England under the Judicature Act the judges of the Queen's Bench Division are bound to exercise this chancery jurisdiction themselves; the statement of Lord Chancellor Cotton in re Spence (1847) 2 Ph. 247, is approved:

"This court interferes for the protection of infants, qua infants, by virtue of the prerogative which belongs to the Crown as parens patriae, and the exercise of which is delegated to the Great Seal."

The manner in which the court will exercise the above jurisdiction is considered at length. The result may be summarized by saying that the dominant matter for the consideration of the court is the welfare of the child, and that its moral and religious welfare must be considered as well as its physical welfare. See also Lord Justice Kay at pp. 247-9. The master is also later considered in re Newton (1806) 1 Ch. 740, where it is clearly laid down that parental rights may be forfeited by moral misconduct. All the foregoing, of course, quite apart from the effect of the English Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, not in force here, which, as the Master of the Rolls states in re X. v. X. (1898) 1 Ch. 526, has "revolutionized" the old law as regards the rights of mothers—viz. also in re A. & B. (1897) 1 Ch. 736.

My attention has been particularly drawn to the expressions of the Master of the Rolls in re Age-Ellis (1883) 24 C. D. at p. 328, as supporting the proposition that the court will only interfere with the rights of a father when the child is a ward of court, but a reference to the preceding page will show that the learned judge was not referring to an application by way of habeas corpus, but to the application of former principles to the case before him, which was a petition by a ward of court.

The course of procedure followed in habeas corpus matters in a court of common law is distinctly laid down in re Andrews (1873) L.R. 8 Q.B. 153, at 158:

"Indeed, it appears to have been the inevitable practice of the common law courts for the applicant's counsel to detail from the father (and the case would be the same as to a testamentary guardian) to enforce the father's right to the custody, even against the mother, unless the child be of an age to judge for itself, or there be an apprehension of cruelty or gross profligacy."

As was said in Regina v. Clark, following Rev. X. v. Greenhill, the immorality of extinguishing the right of the parent or guardian to the custody of the child must be of a gross nature, so that the child would be in serious danger of contamination in consequence of his immorality or gross profligacy."

It follows from the foregoing authorities, even in the sole exercise of the common law jurisdiction, that if I have reason to apprehend the contamination of the infant in consequence of the gross immorality of her custodian I cannot make the rule absolute. Does the evidence show gross immorality? More likely sexual immorality is not sufficient. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge says in re Goldsworthy (supra):

"I do not perceive my decision on the ground of limited immorality of the husband, using the word immorality in the sense attached to it by conveyance, which limits it to the relations between sexes. It is manifest that, according to the principles by which this jurisdiction had always been exercised, there may be immorality of that sort which would not be held sufficient ground for depriving a father of the custody of his children."

So it must appear not only that the parent is immoral but that there is danger of the child being brought into contact with that immorality. In Ball v. Ball (1827) 2 Sim. 35, it was held:

"This court has nothing to do with the fact of the father's adultery, unless the father brings the child into contact with the woman. All the cases on this subject go up on that distinction when adultery is the ground of a petition for determining the father of his common law right over the custody of his children."

So in Rex v. Greenhill (supra) it is said:

"Although there is an illicit connection between Mr. Greenhill and Mrs. Graham, it is not pretended that she is keeping the house to which the children are to be brought, . . . etc."

A case of Ex parte Skinner (1824) 9 Moo. 278, has been cited in support of the rule. There, the father was in good and cohabiting with another woman who took the child to him daily, and the mother applied for a writ of habeas corpus and was refused; because, to quote

"Lord Chief Justice Best" it "now appears that the father has removed the child and has the custody of it himself; and no authority has been cited to show that

have been recognized and considered in several recent cases, particularly in *Reg. v. Gyngall* (1893), 2 Q.B. 222, wherein the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice, lays it down, follows to 238:

"That jurisdiction might be exercised in cases where there was no question of the relation of parent and child, or it might be exercised as between parents and other persons. In such latter cases, where the dispute was with regard to the custody of a child, the question arose whether the party detaining the child had a right to detain it as against the parent. I take it that at common law the parent had, as against other persons generally, an absolute right to the custody of the child, unless he or she had forfeited it by certain sorts of misconduct. Certain statutes have been passed which did limit to some extent the rights of the parent, though not guilty of misconduct that would have disentitled him to the custody of the child at common law. Where the common law jurisdiction was being exercised, unless the right of the parent was affected by some misconduct, some act of parliament, the right of the parent as against other persons was abrogated."

The learned judge proceeds to notice the absolutely different and distinguishable paternal jurisdiction, by virtue of which the Chancery Court was put to act on behalf of the Crown as the guardian of all infants in the place of a parent, and as if it were a parent of the child, thus superseding the natural guardian of the child, which jurisdiction has been exercised by the Court of Chancery since time immemorial, and then points off that in England under the Judicature Act the judges of the Queen's Bench Division are bound to exercise this chancery jurisdiction themselves; the statement of Lord Chancellor Cotton in re Spence (1847) 2 Ph. 247, is approved:

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"The learned

Provincial Parliament

Debate on Emergency Supply
Lasted Nearly Whole of Yes-
terday's Session.

Leader of the Opposition Asks
for a Statement Regarding
Public Works.

Victoria, Thursday.

At the opening of the sitting of the House this afternoon Mr. Speaker called attention to the ruling he had made on the previous day on Mr. Martin's point of order, as to the procedure in moving the adjournment of the House in order to bring up a question. He had said that a quorum of the Legislature was ten, but in point of fact it was nine. Mr. Martin thought that nine was more than was necessary, he thought that four was enough.

After the presentation of petitions, the hon. Minister of Finance, co-committed of the whole, moved the adoption of the motion to provide the emergency supply asked for in His Honor's message on Tuesday.

Mr. Martin said the vote was a very necessary one and he would not oppose it. He even thought the hon. Minister of Finance had not asked for enough to meet the legitimate requirements of the administration. It was important that the government should be put in possession of funds to carry on the business of the country. But while agreeing as to the necessity of the vote, he thought that it was only right that the House should not leave the government to spend the money as they thought fit.

The government should tell the House for what urgent public works the money would be spent, as it might be spent on works which would be suitable, and it would be of no use to discuss after the work was done. He assumed there would be no difference as to salaries, but the government might summarily settle the question of public works. He had learned that important public works had been promised through the province. This was highly improper, if true, only those works that they cannot get out of doing at once should be done. No doubt the work had been neglected, but it was unfair under the guise of urgency and possibly to favor friends that new works should be begun. It was the prerogative of the House to say where its money should go. He would be disposed to give more if he knew just how and where the money was to be spent.

Hon. Mr. Turner agreed with the leader of the opposition in what he had just said. It was an unprecedented occasion in British Columbia for such a vote, the circumstances had never arisen before, but it was evidently necessary to pass some such an appropriation. It takes time to pass the supplies; there were many rather tedious formalities; but he did not object to the safeguard thus given, even if it were a somewhat circuitous form. Still the need existed to provide for present expenditure. Always before the House had met in the middle of the financial year and the estimates were passed before the old appropriation was exhausted. Now the 30th of June had passed and there was no money. Strictly speaking they could not legally pay out anything except on special warrant. If everything else were paid, then it would be a rather trifling affair. The estimates must not be passed before the middle of August, and in that case he agreed with Mr. Martin that he had perhaps added too little. He would be quite willing to furnish the hon. gentleman with a statement of how the money would be spent. But after fixed charges which had to be met there would be little left to account for as there was some \$40,000 to be paid on work authorized by the late government and by the Semlin government. This would leave about \$15,000 or \$16,000 for urgent public works.

Mr. Martin—if there were works to the extent of \$40,000 authorized there would be the appropriation or the special warrant to pay for it.

Mr. Turner—but it will all have to come out of the \$150,000 for the time as there are no other funds, and the works must be paid. He had only asked for one month's supply as he hoped to have the supply bill passed in time. The present vote would only barely enable them to get through the month until the supply bill passed.

Mr. Martin—the hon. gentleman has not answered my principal point, as to where the money for public works is to be spent. That is the important thing for the House to know.

Mr. Turner—the amount left out of the vote would be applied to roads in the Kootenay, below Slocan lake, on the Cariboo road, all absolutely necessary to be gone on with; and others which he could not from memory name, in various parts of the province, but all of that character are urgent. He pointed out that as well as \$150,000 was not very important.

Mr. Martin—It still insisted on a rough estimate being furnished as to show that new work was going on, on which there might afterwards be discussion. He still claimed there would be \$62,000 available for public works, and that a statement of some kind should be furnished. The Comox road was covered by the famous \$4,000 order-in-council.

Mr. Turner—that was not enough.

Mr. Martin did not object to what was spent on that road as he had been over it, and if ever a road needed to be put in shape it was that, for all the money spent on it for years was useless owing to a gap of 200 feet which rendered the road impassable.

Mr. McPhillips said the ministers were responsible to the House and it was their duty to treat them with the utmost courtesy when asking for a statement.

Mr. Martin asked that the House get a rough statement of what they themselves had undertaken.

Hon. Mr. Wells said he had ordered roads in Slocan at Nelson and Revelstoke to the amount of \$12,000.

Mr. Martin said—Let us confine ourselves to that amount for works and

\$128,000 of the grant for fixed charges. The hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works had said he ordered these works. If so he had grossly violated the laws of the land by his action. Of what use was it for the Minister of Finance to ask for a vote if the Commissioner of Lands and Works could go and spend it without a sign of authority? It was a mere formality to vote a supply. There was no point on which representative houses in British territories were more particular as to touching their right to legislate than in this case. I want to seem facts, but the government should tell the House about what they proposed to spend on public works.

He had been told that under this guise

the government was doing works the

necessity of which was debatable.

He did not think he was asking too much,

just a general statement.

Mr. Hunter thought there was nothing unreasonable in the request of Mr. Martin. He thought if the Commissioner of Lands and Works had quietly dropped off out of his seat when the discussion started and gone to his office he could by this time have given all that was necessary. It would not take half an hour to get it all, and he was quite prepared to wait till the bill was introduced, and got a statement, and he was sure the leader of the government would have no objection. He thought Hon. Mr. Wells had gone to Kootenay as if the rest of the province received round the Kootenay, which he assured the House was not the fact. There were roads the commissioner might have seen in Cariboo had he taken the trouble to visit that locality that need repair. He did not propose to see the important Cariboo road neglected. He thought the hon. Minister of Finance should tell what they were going to spend in Cariboo.

Mr. Green appeared as the apostle for the Commissioner of Lands and Works and defended his action in giving out public work, and incurring liability was only to take advantage of the necessities of the vote. He said was merely tentative, and to get the work under way until it could come before the House.

Mr. Turner reminded Mr. Martin that the ministry had a great deal of work to do besides the sittings of the House, and it was to clear away some of that they wished to adjourn at that time. He assured the leader of the opposition that it would expedite the session more to let them carry out their arrangements than to insist on continuing that sitting.

The House then adjourned.

Notices of Motion.

Mr. Hayward will on Monday next move: That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a standing committee on agriculture should be appointed.

Mr. Tatlow on Tuesday next will ask the hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: Is it the intention of the government to introduce special legislation to encourage the manufacture of wood pulp, and to revise the schedule of charges for water used to create power for pulp mills.

Mr. Hulme will move on Tuesday next: That an humble address be presented by this House to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to move the Dominion government that while this House is of the opinion the Dominion government is fully impressed with the strong claims of this province entitling this province to representation in the Cabinet of the government of the Dominion of Canada, this House respectfully submits that effect should be given to such representation by the Dominion government, by the appointment of some representative from this province at an early date.

Mr. Hayward will on Monday ask the government:

Is it the fact that the provincial police have been patrolling the Fraser River and Gulf of Georgia for the purpose of protecting licensed fishermen from intimidation?

Mr. McPhillips—Let us not waste time. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Wells settled the debate as far as he was concerned by stating it he had submitted what he thought should be done to the ministry before taking any action. His action compared very favorably with that of predecessors who had spent \$1,700 in his constituency.

Mr. McPhillips—Let us not waste time. (Laughter.)

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AGAIN PROTESTING.

We suppose the day will arrive when the majority of the people of the United States will put away childish things and act like men who have arrived at maturity. The residents of the Porcupine district, white and Indian, are alleged to have sent a petition to the President of the United States protesting against any of the territory which that country "acquired from Russia" and over which "Old Glory has been waving for so many years" being handed over to the despotic British lion. Naturally the Seattle Chamber of Commerce has endorsed this protest, as it would be too much to expect that important commercial body not to seize upon every available opportunity of making itself ridiculous before the world. We suspect that if inquiry were made it would be found that this agitation had originated not far from Seattle and that it is the prospect of loss of trade rather than the honor of "Old Glory" that is at the bottom of the whole matter. It is news to us and to the world that the Indians of the United States are better satisfied and better treated than those of Canada. The history of the tribes and of the dealings of the American agents with them does not bear out this contention. If the American white people and the American Indians who by the fixing of the boundary shall find themselves living under the British flag do not know now they will soon find out that there is just as true liberty and quite as great freedom under that banner as there is under the Stars and Stripes, and in a very short time, when they contrast the administration of the country as it will be with what it used to be, they will be perfectly satisfied with the new order of things. In any event nations are not guided by sentiment in a matter of this kind. The Americans have played a fairly profitable land grabbing game in Alaska so far, and it is not surprising to know that little farther, the policy of bluff and bluster has not been without effect, but we know that in this instance Canada will stand firm

and that Great Britain will be ashamed to make further concession even to gain the goodwill which they seem to have mistakenly hoped to appeal to by generosity at our expense. If our American friends are really desirous of having the boundary permanently and fairly established they can have it done at once by agreeing to allow the question to be put before disinterested arbitrators. But they know perfectly well, despite the bluster about this Porcupine district, that they are now in possession of territory to which they have no title other than possession and that if we were given even part of our rights by an impartial tribunal a very much larger amount of territory and access to our possessions by a seaport would be conceded to Canada.

The petition to which we have been referring is an exceedingly interesting document to British Columbians, and we cannot refrain from quoting a large part of it:

"Hon. William McKinley, Washington, D.C.—Sir. As loyal citizens of the United States, and residents of the Porcupine mining district, district of Alaska, and a part of the great American republic of which you are the chief magistrate, we beg leave to protest to you most emphatically, and through you to the people, against what seems to us unfair and unwarrantable seizure of vast areas of the public domain, consisting of rich deposits of gold suitable for hydraulic mining purposes, of river beds and benches, which the British, by means of that dragon, the modus vivendi, are seizing in fact, grasping every available inch of ground within their reach."

The map accompanying the treaty shows the proposed line to be the Klehini river, the channel of which is very uncertain, having its bed in the past two days changed its bed nearly half a mile to the southward in the valley, and had the survey located the posts in front of Porcupine City this week instead of last week the indefinite outline of last week's would have given the British a part of Porcupine creek and the city. As it is, the iron posts are set up to the foot hills, encroaching upon, crossing and recrossing the Dalton toll road, thus cutting off entrance to and exit from our mining camps, besides absorbing whole creeks that have cost us much hard labor in prospecting, only to find, after meeting with success in locating the treasure, that the British expect to reap the benefits of all locations made since the date of the treaty. In some instances this will absorb most of the creek.

"This, with the friction that must necessarily result from our coming and going on our trails to and from our camps, winding as they do, in and out of the British lines, makes our future look uninviting, and the outcome hard to foresee, as they are absorbing nearly the entire Klehini valley or flat, which is rich in golden treasure and rightfully belongs to us and to our posterity."

"We protest to you, Mr. President, against this unjust seizure of the Klehini river, said Klukwan up; said Klukwan being only ten miles from the tide water, whereas ten marine leagues would be about twenty statute miles up the Klehini river from Klukwan, which would give us, instead of to the British, the Klehini valley, with its waterways, with Boulder creek, both of which creeks are gold-bearing and valuable. This we believe, Mr. President, would be rendering unto Caesar the things which belong to Caesar, and unto the American people that belongs to them by right of purchase made during the administration of our immortal Lincoln."

"While this modus vivendi line may or may not be permanent, it behoves us, Mr. President, to be awake to the issue and stand firm for the right, and not allow any portion of our birthright to be devoured by the British lion. Porcupine mining district will, in the near future, prove itself to be one of the richest mining camps in the country. Porcupine creek and McKinley creek, its right-hand tributary, are fabulously rich. Glacier creek is nearly as rich. Both of these creeks, as well as Boulder, are tributaries of the Klehini river, which was the grand sluice box of the ages gone by. It is these valuable fields of golden treasure, Mr. President, that we wish loudly to protest against being dragged from their native ties and environments by those who have sought them out and located their treasure, to be turned over to the British. Is not this worse than selling our birthright for a mess of pottage? In your message did you not say that we were not in favor of giving one inch of the public domain?

There are thousands of acres of rich mining ground that the British are enclosing within their iron posts.

"Will you not, Mr. President, set with the people and see to it that these posts are moved back so that our posterity shall have the benefit of the purchase of this land, made under the administration of the grand old party which still so woefully represent?"

"And shall not our boys, in years to come, say: 'Lincoln purchased these gold fields and hung Old Glory over them, and McKinley kept the Lion at bay and drove him from our forests, and Old Glory hangs there still?'

"Trusting that you will listen to our petition and save us and our posterity from the impending loss that seems to us so unjust, this petition is respectfully submitted."

THE REMNANTS OF TURNERISM.

The Colonist is in an apoplectic mood these days, and we gather from its remarks that it is anxious to impress the public with the fact that any remarks it may have made at any time regarding the demise of Turnerism must not be construed as reflecting on Mr. Turner personally. We cordially agree with all it has said in regard to the personal qualities of the leader of the party whose party is standing still. It alone, however, has not grown in the past four years. It remains where it fell when the country threw it down in 1896. It has got the leaders who then misled it, the organizers who then disorganized it, the newspapers that crowded of victory and earned defeat. The country,

admissions do not concede the resumption of the policy known as Turnerism, which was responsible, under Mr. Turner and his predecessors in office, for the transfer of so much of the natural wealth of the province of British Columbia into private hands. Forges George Vernon and Col. Baker have retired into private life, but they have not been forgotten. The present administration were understood to be animated by the same spirit which inspired the government of Mr. Turner; it could not retain the confidence of the Legislature for a single day.

A small kick where the road forks the Conservative party is splitting for the transfer of so much of the natural wealth of the province of British Columbia into private hands. Forges George Vernon and Col. Baker have retired into private life, but they have not been forgotten. The present administration were understood to be animated by the same spirit which inspired the government of Mr. Turner; it could not retain the confidence of the Legislature for a single day.

Mr. Foster says the reduction of taxation by the Liberals has been thirty hundredths of one per cent. Sir Charles Tupper says it has produced a sorrowful wall among the manufacturers, who see ruin "staring them in the face." Clark Wallace says the British preference is of no value to the Old Country manufacturers and merchants, while Dr. Monroe says we should give even Great Britain something for nothing, as "business is business."

As to the first statement,

in the face of the reduction of one-third in the taxation on British goods it is absurd on the face of it, and all the other gentlemen say each other,

to see the Conservative party, is compelled to turn around and look back.

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Paris Green

Is considered to be the best destroyer of the

Cut Worm

We will be glad to supply you.

Cyrus H. Bowes, CHEMIST,

88 GOVERNMENT STREET,

TELEPHONE 425. NEAR YATES ST.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria. July 27—5 a.m.—An extensive area of high barometric pressure covers the province and the North Pacific states while the low area of yesterday has moved eastward and is now central in Manitoba. Present conditions are favorable for a continuance of fine weather west of the Rockies, with higher temperatures between the ranges. Thunderstorms and heavy rainfall occurred in Australia during the night of the 26th, and a heavy fall of one inch in the 24 hours is also reported from Hawke, in the adjoining state of South Australia.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m., Saturday—Victoria and vicinity—light to moderate southerly and southwesterly winds, continuing fine and warm to-day and Saturday. Lower Mainland—Light winds, fair and warm to-day and Saturday.

Reports.

Victoria. Barometer, 30.10; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, calm; weather, fair.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, 50; minimum, 50; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 62; minimum, 60; wind, 4 miles S.; weather, fair.

Barkerville—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 56; minimum, 44; wind, 6 miles S.W.; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.99; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, 4 miles S.W.; weather, clear.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Baseball. Caledonia Grounds, Saturday, 3 p.m. Victoria vs. Amities.

The city is calling for tenders for the purchase of the old iron from the Point Ellice bridge.

Have you seen features in the bottom of your tea-cup? Drink Honda and read what it leaves say—"Every leaf draws."

The degree team of Peerless Lodge, I.O.O.F., will confer the initiatory degree on a candidate at the regular meeting to-night.

Purchasers of bicycles, if looking for reputation, quality and value, inspect the Rambler Cyclery, Broad androughton streets.

A smallbox quarantine station has been established at Caribou, and all passengers for the inside have to be examined by the physician in charge before being allowed to land from the boats.

The outing of the Masonic society tomorrow promises to be very largely patronized by the craft. Trains leave the Store street depot of the E. & N. at 9 a.m., and returning leave Duncan at 7 p.m.

Preserving peaches. One of the largest shipments of Crawford (freestones) is expected to arrive here to-morrow; would advise you to place your orders with your grocers at once, as this will be the best chance this season.

Call and inspect the fine stock of lawn tennis and cricket goods just opened at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

The town of White Horse has now a board of trade, of which the following are the officers: Honorary president, Major Z. M. Woods; president, Norman Macaulay; 1st vice-president, J. T. Bethune; 2nd vice-president, H. A. Lay; secretary, T. Hennessy; treasurer; Arthur Copeland.

The following order has been issued by Major Williams: "Referring to the communication from the officer commanding troops at Esquimalt, published in regimental orders of yesterday, Sergeant-Major Mulcahy will receive the names of those non-commissioned officers and men of the Fifth Regiment desirous of attending the course."

A private letter received in this city from Mr. St. John, the author, has fallen out of the envelope where that the arrival of the militia had disposed of any suggestion of violence. The strikers, according to the writer, were at that time indulging in mutual recriminations and railing against the government, while the Yankee agitators among them were shouting "Down with the British Empire." They had succeeded in inducing the Indian women from working in the canneries, but the canners were filling their places with Chinese.

In a recent issue of the "Toronto Economic," an interesting table is published showing the rate of interest earned by Canadian and American Life companies for the last seventeen years. It is a noteworthy fact that the highest average rate for the 17 years was made by The Mutual Life of Canada, formerly known as The Ontario Mutual Life. It is remarkable that year after year the interest earnings alone of this company have largely exceeded the death claims. The record of the company for the past 30 years is unsurpassed. The results on its matured endowment and investment policies are unequalled. It has the most liberal policy to offer at the most favorable rates and intending insurers should get the figures of The Mutual Life of Canada. Call on the Provincial Manager, 34 Broad street.

R. L. DRURY,

B. C. Manager.

The Mutual Life of Canada. SWINERTON & ODDY.

\$40,000.00

To loan in large and small amounts on mortgage or improved real estate.

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Mining News

Rossland Camp:
The Rossland Miner in its weekly review says:
The corrected shipments for the output of the Le Roi for the week ending July 14th, were 4,758 tons, which is the record for the mine so far. The recurrence of a holiday during the past week has cut down the output, which doubtless will reach a nominal figure at the end of the month. Last week was shipped 180 tons to Trail, which went down yesterday morning, but which were really two lots of 90 tons each for the 20th and 21st respectively.

Appended is a list of shipments for the past week and year to date:

	Week.	Year.
	Tons.	Tons.
Le Roi	3,870	63,150
War Eagle	10,963	
Centre Star	7,917	
Iron Mask	1,435	
Evening Star	364	
I. X. L.	25	321
Monte Christo	270	
Iron Colt	50	
Giant	42	
Total	3,805	83,242

Giant.—There has been considerable money spent on the Giant in an effort to locate the vein, but now it has been definitely located. The surface showing on the Giant is about 30 feet wide and is an iron cap. The strike of the lead is east and west. The ledge dips to the south, as far as it has been explored, but it is thought when depth has been gained it will dip to the north or into the mountain. The country rock is dolomite, feldspar and calcite. A visit was made to the Giant on Saturday for the purpose of inspecting the newly found ledge. On the surface, to the east of the shaft house a few feet, the ledge has been crooked and is well defined and 30 feet in width. When M. E. Purcell took charge of the Giant on July 5th the shaft on the main ledge was 110 feet in depth. On the 50-foot level a crosscut had been run to the north for a distance of 80 feet in an endeavor to find the vein. Mr. Purcell deepened the shaft to 120 feet and at a point nine feet from the bottom cut out a station and made a crosscut into the hanging wall for a distance of 70 feet. He encountered considerable mineralized rock and iron sulphides for a distance of 20 feet.

Mr. Purcell then determined to follow the ore which was in the shaft from the surface and which ran out of it to the width at a depth of 75 feet. Here a round of holes was put into the south side of the shaft and the blasting disclosed a fine body of ore. This was crooked and sunk on for a short distance, and the work of drifting both east and west upon it is now in progress. There has been about four-and-a-half feet crooked, and it is in one all the way.

A round of holes was made on the hanging walls on Sunday to a depth of five feet, and was in one all the way.

This would indicate that the lead at this point is a least nine and a half feet in width and further crosscutting will probably disclose that it is much wider.

The lead is chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, and there is considerable calcite mixed with it. The copper values seem to predominate. No assays have been made as yet, and the value of the ore is not known.

The ledge will be drifted in both an easterly and westerly direction. Further on a wince will be run down on the ore.

It is thought when the ledge is found at depth that it will dip to the north, instead of the south, as at present, but this is a question which the future will determine. Now, however, that the lead has again been located the management is determined to stay with it and follow it. The find may be considered the most important one that has yet been made in the Giant, and should the ledge prove continuous there is no reason why the property may not, with proper development work, be the producer of large quantities of pay ore.

Le Roi.—Operations on the big shaft are still in progress, but the end is in sight and it is definitely stated that the work will be completed by the end of next week and sinking will begin down towards the 900 foot level, from which simultaneously a raise will be started to connect. The usual development is proceeding on the same lines as those detailed in this review last week. The aerial tramway is also in hand as well as the erection of the headworks over the big shaft and the connecting of the interior of the aerial tramway to the exterior for the ore bins at the head of the aerial tramway is finished.

Le Roi No. 2.—The management of this mine changed hands on Saturday. Superintendent Desmond, of the Nickel Plate and Columbia, Kootenay, taking over charge. The usual development is going on. Mr. Desmond is planning out some new work after having taken over the mine. A station is being cut at the 500 level on the Josie, after which the sinking will be continued. On the Josie the shaft has reached the 100 foot level and crosscuts are being driven to ascertain the presence of other members of the ledge which being of the sheer zone fissure variety comprises, it is probable, several streaks.

War Eagle.—The work is going on as usual in this mine, there being nothing of unusual importance to chronicle. The crosscut from the lateral drift at the seventh level has just broken into the ninth vein. The crosscut from the same place for the south vein is still in hand but has not as yet reached the ledge.

Stoping is still in progress at the upper levels as before. The shaft is approaching the 1,000 level, and will probably attain that depth some time next week.

Centre Star.—Below the usual work is in progress with the exception that drifting on the first level west is discontinued, while a wince is being started to connect with the new raise from the second level. From the raise near the Iron Mask a crosscut is being run to determine the ore body.

Iron Mask.—Work has been in progress for the past week upon this mine. The men are engaged upon the scheme of work laid out by the experts who lately surveyed the property. After the completion of this the development as planned by Superintendent Hall will be proceeded with.

Big Four.—Work on the No. 1 tunnel

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

LIFE

"We must take the current when it serves or lose our ventures."

If you intend insuring your life DON'T PUT IT OFF.

Another season might be more CONVENIENT for you, but when it comes you may not be able to pass a MEDICAL EXAMINATION and obtain a policy.

Insure now; it is your duty to your family; some other time may be too late.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE is an excellent and successful company. You can make no mistake by selecting it.

LEE & FRASER,
11 Trounce Ave.,
VICTORIA, B.C.

F. BURPEE, M. A.,
District Agent Vancouver Island,
VICTORIA, B.C.

S. G. FAULKNER,
Provincial Manager,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Provincial News.

NELSON.

The city engineer is preparing plans for the improvements to the reservoir above the electric light power house. The proposition is to give the dam a capacity of four to five million feet of water, sufficient to operate the plant for five or six hours. This will maintain the current during the hours which the consumption is greatest, after which the natural flow of the creek will be ample.

Dr. P. E. McLeman has been appointed physician to the Yellowknife mine.

CHILLIWACK.

The engineer on the gravel train on the dyke lost \$85 last Friday. While attempting to cross Gravelley Slough the buggy overturned, and he lost the money while swimming to shore.

Jacob, the old chief at Popcorn, died on Sunday. His wife died on Tuesday. They were both members of St. Thomas church. The old man had a stroke of paralysis some days ago and never recovered consciousness.

Indian Paul, at the Landing, had his barn and contents, including eight tons of hay, binder, wagon, harness, etc., destroyed by fire last Wednesday. The barn is supposed to have caught fire from an old stack of straw that was burning at the time.

VANCOUVER.

It is understood that a quiet wedding will take place on Saturday morning next at 9 o'clock, at the church of Our Lady of the Rosary, where Joseph R. Roarion, first officer of the C. P. R. steamship Athenian, will be married to Miss Kate C. Walker.

Chief of Police Stewart received a letter from Dr. E. A. Stanford, coroner of Kamloops, giving particulars of the death of an unknown man who committed suicide there a few days ago by shooting himself through the head. The man had stated to several that he had come from Vancouver for the purpose of starting in the restaurant business.

He was aged about 42, medium height and grey and wore spectacles.

Miss Maggie Burgess, of Westminster avenue, met with a painful accident while riding around Stanley Park the other evening. The young lady lost control of her bicycle while riding down one of the hills. She was thrown to the ground with great force and rendered unconscious. After being taken to the park ranger's house, where everything possible was done to revive Miss Burgess, without avail, Dr. Wilson was summoned. Upon examination he found that the young lady was badly injured about the body, but no bones were broken. She was taken to St. Paul's hospital, and is doing nicely.

The new labor party held a convention in the Union hall on Wednesday night. The meeting was called to order by H. Cowan, who explained the scope and purpose of the convention. The meeting was the development of several political gatherings, and was for the purpose of completing the organization. The first business was the adoption of a constitution. John Pearce moved, seconded by R. Macpherson, that a constitution and by-laws be adopted. Carried.

By consent, the rules of the Winnipeg Labor Party were read, and, after due consideration, were amended and adopted. The meeting then elected officers as follows: President, Mr. George Wilby (unanimous); first vice-president, Mr. George Bartle; second vice-president, Mr. P. Atkinson; recording secretary, Mr. J. Morton; financial secretary, Mr. J. Pearce; treasurer, Mr. J. A. Dibden; statistician, Mr. George Hunt.

Shuttlecock, Macaulay & Co.

MERCHANTS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS.

Union Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

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VICTORIA, DAWSON,

VANCOUVER, ATLIN.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Bentwood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

CARTER'S
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TROPIC LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Price: Purdy & Son, Montreal.
Genuine Mixture Signature.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Very small and easy to take.

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ALLISON TOWNSITE

LOTS NOW IN THE MARKET.

SITUATED ON THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF THE

SIMILKAMEEN RIVER

At the point where the Railway leaves the valley for Spence's Bridge, and in close proximity to Copper Mountain, is the Coming Business Centre for all the Mining Camps from Twenty-Mile to Otter Valley, and the country west of the Railway, known as the Hope Mountain, is so situated as to command the trade north to Spence's Bridge, east to Penticton, west to Hope and the Tulameen, and south to Copper and Kennedy Mountains.

NOW IS the time to secure the most favorable location before the Railway is commenced, and the Government establish the head offices for that district. Railway and Wagon Road are both located through the Centre of the Town. Handsome bridge just completed over the Similkameen River, connecting with Copper Mountain Wagon Road.

Stores and Hotel now under construction, and Saw Mill being erected close to Townsite. Apply to

J. F. FOULKES & CO., 35 FORT STREET.

And Room 7, Head Office Dewdney's Canadian Syndicate, Board of Trade Building.

Parent and Teacher

Interesting Discussion Upon This
Theme by Delegates to
Women's Council.

The Education of Girls Also Engages the Attention of
the Ladies

At the beginning of yesterday afternoon's session of the National Council of Women, Mrs. Grant gave her address and that arrangement has been made to take the visitors driving on Saturday morning; and also maps of the province, reports of the Minister of Mines, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Education, and of the local Boards of Trade were on hand for free distribution.

It was also announced that excellent photographs of the officers and delegates have been taken and that orders for the same might be left with Miss Perrin.

The afternoon papers were three, and all of them on educational lines. The first read was by Miss Elizabeth Robinson Scovil, of the staff of the Ladies' Home Journal, her subject being "Child Life and Training." The other papers were closely connected with this, dealing with the question of the Co-operation of Teacher and Parent; they were submitted by Mrs. Grant, of Toronto, and Miss Anna D. Cameron, associate editor of the Educational Journal of Western Canada. The subject of child training in this meeting, as in every arena where it comes up for discussion, was eagerly explored.

If our progressiveness is a moot question, there can be no shadow of doubt about our aggressiveness. The question of printing Miss Cameron's paper in extenso brought forth a suggestion from Mrs. Gordon Grant that a statement of fact in connection with the teaching of morals and a section of the evangelical clergy of Boston be dropped from the paper.

An animated discussion followed, in which Miss Fitz-Gibbon, of the Dominion Historical Research Society, came gallantly to the rescue of Miss Cameron and the rest. Miss Fitz-Gibbon, like the greedy little Gradgrinds, grasps at facts, her counsels prevailed, and the paper with all its faults upon its head will not be presented to the public in an expunged edition.

Miss Ross thought the writer of the paper meant well but that she lacked gusto, and would do well to leave teaching for a while and go off quietly by herself or with Miss Ross to gather herself together, as it were, and find one mentally and spiritually her exact latitude and longitude.

Miss Cameron's paper, which has excited the greatest interest in the entire series, is as follows:

PARENT AND TEACHER.

The factors in this problem are the parent and teacher, the child, the home, the school, the church, society in the aggregate, and back of them all the first great cause, and all these factors are active and re-active. We speak of the parent and the teacher educating the child, forgetting that no less truly the child educates both parent and teacher.

It is a big subject—it strikes at the root of things—it takes in everything, and I scarcely know where to attack it.

Origin of the Office of Teacher.

Let us go back in the history of the race to a time when the teacher had no existence. Turning the page to patriarchal times we find the father instructing his sons in the arts of war and peace, and the mother expounding to her daughters the primal duties of obedience and industry. Each parent taught his own children as a matter of course, just as he guided his own moral and mental life, nothing else could in matters of education as in every line of domestic labor was a unit by itself.

Times and manners changed, and gradually the workers in the world's economy realized that by a division of

labor better results could be secured with a saving of time. One man now grinds the corn, another turns the flour, a third is shoemaking, a fourth. Each turns to his own acceptable direction. So by a natural process one parent as his share of the common work undertook to teach for a certain number of hours a day with his own children, the children of his neighbors, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker. So was instituted the office of teaching. The teacher for a set time did a certain direct, specific, and limited work for the parent. This as it was in patriarchal times.

Let us turn our field-glass from the past to the present, and what do we see? Well, for one thing, the parent as an active factor in the equation educational has reduced his personal responsibility pretty nearly to zero, and unless a change is made will soon "fade away and gradually die." And as he has been successively slipping off one burden of responsibility after another, the teacher urged by society at large (i.e., the aggregate) has picked them up.

Some one (a man) apropos of this meeting of the National Council said in the street car, yesterday, "O, those women! I suppose they want the same privileges as the men—franchise, rights, the extension of franchise, etc!" Well, regards the teaching section of us, it is not more power, and responsibility than we want, but less. The teacher of the old school looked after the intellectual needs of his pupil for five hours a day, and then the parent, the church, and society at large had their turn at the child. To-day, an impartial observer would think that the five hours of school was the only period of a child's mental activity, that he remained comatose for the rest of his time—for everyone with a teaching mission makes his demand of the child during these five teaching hours. The progressive (i) doctor, the preacher, the moral teacher, the specialist of various fields, holding a "stand and deliver" influence that his particular fad shall be acceded a place, and withal a place of prominence on our already much "enriched" school programme.

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Let us go back in the history of the race to a time when the teacher had no existence. Turning the page to patriarchal times we find the father instructing his sons in the arts of war and peace, and the mother expounding to her daughters the primal duties of obedience and industry. Each parent taught his own children as a matter of course, just as he guided his own moral and mental life, nothing else could in matters of education as in every line of domestic labor was a unit by itself.

Times and manners changed, and gradually the workers in the world's economy realized that by a division of

labor better results could be secured with a saving of time. One man now grinds the corn, another turns the flour, a third is shoemaking, a fourth. Each turns to his own acceptable direction. So by a natural process one parent as his share of the common work undertook to teach for a certain number of hours a day with his own children, the children of his neighbors, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker. So was instituted the office of teaching. The teacher for a set time did a certain direct, specific, and limited work for the parent. This as it was in patriarchal times.

Again, this British Columbia of ours is a new country. Says one superintendent of education: "The children should be taught agriculture. You see the little boys will study all about soils, and weeds and manure, and the raising of prize stock and the rotation of crops; and then they will go home and round the family table—they will let fall crumbs of knowledge which their fathers will pick up and afterwards reduce to practice in their daily lives; and so wisdom and knowledge will increase."

This is actual fact that I am stating. This argument was used in sober earnest, and the people who used it were not ignorant of the subject of agriculture. The text books were put into the hands of the children; but, alas, the books had been compiled for Ontario, and they told of Ontario soils and warned against Ontario weeds, and, somehow, neither teacher nor farmer seemed to be able to adjust them to the longitude of British Columbia, and so agriculture dropped out of the course.

I speak not for myself. I would fain be your plunger for the child; as his "delegate." I, in all earnestness ask: "Is it not time for some one to cry a halt and let the remaining faculties drift away?"

In the school, as elsewhere in this busy age of civilization, of tumult and commotion, we attempt too much—eagerness takes the place of earnestness—and we are out of touch with the good old-fashioned virtues of thoughtfulness and thoroughness.

The cure? If we have fallen into error let us acknowledge it. Put back the clock. Lop off the encumbrances (I had almost said excesses), and get back to simpler conditions. Attempt less, and let the child do more. Let us not fall in. The boys are assailed with rope-swinging and they have fast-swinging at recess, and when it rains dry-land swimming is taught them in the basement.

The school room stands wide open. The teacher and the receptive children within panting like gold fish for a little air: are they not fair game for the wise men from the East and the West and the eight and twenty other points of the compass?

The truth is the large numbers of children gathered daily into school rooms form tempting fields of opportunity to every hoodlum and rascal. The introduction of what each considers the best for reforming the world. One of the most difficult phases of the teacher's profession is the fact that the teacher more than any other worker is at the mercy of theorists. No one gets more gratuitous advice than she does.

Everyone meets her willing to tell you how to do your work—they are just bubbling over with recipes of "how to do it." Persons keep a regular supply of sermons for our use. City editors, when they run short of subjects for the Sunday sermon, just turn to her for attention to "those" well-known and certain not over-educated teachers. "Children are not patriotic," they say, "and the teacher is to blame." What is the effect on the teacher, of all this influence?

The most part the teacher (who is of a long-suffering race) accept the editor's reproach, plunges wildly into Ladysmith and Marpole processions, marshals her pupils into triumphal columns, drags the feeble from under horses' hoofs, and in defense of her "chaste" engage in hand-to-hand combat with the hoodlums and transpiring hoodlums. And the parents, the natural protectors, one would think, of their own offspring, view the conflict from star off, and smile approval from sheltered coigns of vantage; while the editor leans back in his carriage, smokes a committee cigar and thinks what a grand thing patriotism is.

Again, to satisfy some one's love of display school children are made a part of many public functions. I have been ordered out with my pupils to help celebrate—the bringing in of a first rail road train, and the laying of the cornerstone. We have found a part of an agricultural exhibition (we were not told to which section we were supposed peculiarly to belong). Jammed in between the fire brigade and Adgie and the lions, we have helped to swell patriotic procession; and once at the sword's point was I ordered to march my class forth to join the pageant of a politician's public funeral—the occasion was not without its features of grim humor as the children blissfully innocent of any incongruity solaced themselves during the long wait with bun-bites and sun-reddened faces.

It is permissible for me, I wonder, to speak about mothers to mothers? May an old maid do so without presumption? Then let me say that if I were one of the mothers of these days I would be jealous of my influence with my children—I would be loath to give so much of it up to the teacher. Educating children in the mass has its advantages, but it is the family, not the 50 children in a school grade which forms the unit of national greatness, and God's own plan's point was I ordered to march my class forth to join the pageant of a politician's public funeral—the occasion was not without its features of grim humor as the children blissfully innocent of any incongruity solaced themselves during the long wait with bun-bites and sun-reddened faces.

Now, while I know that I will be called on as obstructionist, I see it coming by more than one determined eye in front of me, so I want to clearly define my position with regard to these Bands of Mercy, Bands of Hope, W. C. T. U. and

and S. P. C. A.'s; this sewing, sawing, splicing, wood-splitting, cooking and tonic sol-fa. Some of them I know to be good in themselves, and the rest may be. But that is not the question which confronts us.

Five hours is a period of time with mathematical limitations. You can't crowd something new into it, without crowding something old out. Already the ground-work subjects have suffered of necessity. We have "enriched" our course at the expense of thoroughness. We pretend to teach that which is an impossibility—equally mental and physical for us to teach in the limited time half-past two, excuse him for all his delinquencies, past, present and to come, shut your eyes to everything that is wrong, take pretence for performance, and in short, Miss Cameron, make yourself one of a partnership of three to call the right wrong and right wrong."

Let me with all the force at my command emphasize my deep conviction that the action of this mother (and her name is Legion, for she is many) is the crassest folly. It must result in keen disappointment and undoing when the child learns in the sterner school of the world the real and true, and surely and without one deviation does the great Father enforce His rule. "As a man soweth, so must he reap." I think it is Goldsmith who says, "There is often the true tenderness in well-timed severity." I, however, will offend again when I say that I have little sympathy with that school of educators who would remove from a child's path all difficulties, and make it easy for him plain sailing. The tendency to sentimentalism in our age is, I know, constantly seeking excuses for not doing unpleasant things. Text books and school journals tell us how to keep our pupils wide awake and interested so that they may need no rules. This may be very pleasant for the time being for all concerned, but there is no discipline in it. There are hard duties in citizenship, and I contend that the habit of always expecting to be pleased and interested while a child, does not help the man or woman to do earnest work in harsh places. There can be no discipline unless the child learns to do unpleasant things because they are right.

Another thing difficult for me to understand is how a mother can be willing and content to send her child to school to be taught by a teacher whom she does not know. I couldn't, I wouldn't. If I were a mother I would want to know the teacher into whose care I was turning my child for one or more than half of his working hours. And I would want to thoroughly know her, too. I wouldn't be in all cases about her family history—it would be a matter of equal indifference if her father had been a dandy or her grandfather a ditcher. I wouldn't exercise myself about knowing what names were on her calling list. The question of "caste" (a word which I have heard more mention of during the three days of this convention than in the whole period of my previous life) would not trouble me. But I would want to know what she was doing in the world, what she was thinking about, what she was teaching and why she was teaching it—just what she stood for in the busy ranks of the world's workers. And if I couldn't approve of her, I would not leave my little one in her care. If I found in her a woman to esteem and respect (we might differ on a thousand matters if we were on vital things), it seems to me that I would try hard to make a warm personal friend of her. If I could not succeed in this (and friendship is a tender plant which refuses to be forced); I would at least be loyal to her; I trust I would not be guilty of the bad form of despising her actions and questioning her methods, or of permitting others to do so in the presence of my children; and I would honestly try to strengthen her hands in every possible way. And why not? Is not the teacher the mother's substitute for the time being—her full working-partner?

Just one thought, and I am done. I put it forth in no captious spirit; indeed it is with extreme diffidence that I touch upon it at all. It is this: Parents allow their children to grow away from them; and too often just at the time when they have arrived at the borders of manhood and womanhood, at the time of all times when they feel the need of counsel of a personal nature, parents and children find themselves miles apart.

There are some inexplicable points about them. I have studied the subject (from a mother's standpoint) for years and there are some things that cannot be explained. One is the attitude of that mother who, when you are trying with all earnestness to strengthen the moral fibre of her child thrusts herself in between that child and the natural consequences of his own acts with a note of this tenor: "Miss Cameron, please excuse Johnny for being late, excuse him for his home work; don't keep him in after school, don't punish him for anything at any time. Let him out of school half-past two, excuse him for all his delinquencies, past, present and to come, shut your eyes to everything that is wrong, take pretence for performance, and in short, Miss Cameron, make yourself one of a partnership of three to call the right wrong and right wrong."

I can best explain what I mean by speaking of my own experience, and I trust that you will excuse the ever-recurring personal pronoun. At different times I have had boys and girls come to me with troubles and questions of a personal nature, confidences too sacred to touch upon here; and after we had been freely talking together, I have asked them, "How about your home people, have you got along with them?" They have always replied, "No, we didn't like to talk to my mother, not so much."

Now, I speak from my own point of view, of course, isn't something wrong somewhere? Does not the mother, busy and crowded though her life may be, who, in following after the many lines of present-day activities, fails to keep in close touch with her children, allow something to drift out of her life, the loss of which nothing else in this world can replace? And the pity of it is that that confidence is such a subtle something! We can't let it slip one day—and then pick it up the next.

Before closing, I would say that, as a teacher personally, I have learned to thank the parents for. Indeed the friendship which have meant the most to me in life have come to me through the school room. My lines have fallen in pleasant places and I am truly grateful. And with this I am done. I can not and will not write platitudes on this subject, and, after all, that which we feel most deeply is the thing which we never put in words.

AGNES DEANS CAMERON.

Associated editor of Educational Journal of Western Canada, and principal of South Park school, Victoria, B.C.

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